TWICE A WEEK 1850 E.

Published Manday and Thursday one year ... \$1.8 Result by bank draft, express to be order of Address THE REPUBLIC. E. Rejected communications contact be returned interest at the Post Office in St. Louis, Mo., as

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1800, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

Date. Contes.	Date. Copies.
1 88,220	17 84,975
2 89,350	18 Sunday 87,700
890,710	19 83,520
4 Sunday 92,380	20 81,970
b 92,760	21 81,630
6 94,330	22 81,630
7178,210	23
8119,340	24 85,860
P 96,990	25 Sund ay 87,590
10 94,270	26 80,760
11 Sunday 92,240	27 81,170
12 89,700	28 80,270
1387,860	39 81,780
14 85,850	8080,070
15 85,400	Secretary of the second
16 85,520	
Total for the mont	h2,723,145

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed Net number distributed 2,648,539 Average daily distribution ... 88,284 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of November was

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of November, 1800. J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1991.

FOR THEM TO SAY.

If Mr. John Hay and Mr. Joseph H. Choate, American Secretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James respectively, see fit to resign their posts owing to the failure of an American Senate to ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, their country can well afford to dispense with their services.

The retirement of these gentlemen un-

der such conditions would not, however, give them an enviable place in American history. The treaty, to the ratification of which they seem to stand pledged to the English people, is an unamerican treaty. It is this fact which will lead The resignations of Mr. Hay and Mr. Choate would in effect be a confession that they resented American action based on the true American spirit and rightful American principles.

Secretary Hay and Ambassador Choate are at liberty to resign whenever they see fit. If they have a due regard for their future fame, however, they will hesitate before quitting their jobs in the immediate future. Such action would look like nothing so much as the resentment of American Tories angered that Americans prefer to remain American.

PLAINEST OF ISSUES.

Attorney General Griggs's brief in the Goetz Porto Rican case, now just filed before the United States Supreme Court, raises so plain an issue between the American Constitution and the McKinley administration that there should be little doubt as to the final ruling of the high tribunal which is intrusted with the Constitution's safekeeping.

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President McKinley's Attorney General boldly throws down the gauntlet to these Americans who still cherish the idea that the American Constitution is authoritative. His brief claims that the President and Senate may acquire territory to be governed outside of the Constitution; that there is no intention to make American citizens of the Porto Ricans; that it was not the intention of the Treaty of Paris to make this country's new possessions a part of the United States; that the founders of the Republic did not intend to organize a Government incapable of acquiring foreign territory without the condition of making it an organic part of the United States.

It is difficult to see how the United States Supreme Court can avoid ruling against these remarkable contentions advanced by Attorney General Griggs. Former President Harrison, acknowledged to be one of the soundest Constitutional lawyers now living, emphatically pronounced the Porto Rican tariff bill, which provoked the case at law now before the Supreme Court, to be a wide departure from right principles. Mr. Harrison's opinion is that of many other students and expounders of the Constitotion. That the United States Supreme Court may find cause to hold a differing opinion in so plain a case seems well nigh incredible.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

By the unanimous decision of the Judges the Missouri Supreme Court has declared that The Associated Press is not a monopoly violating the anti-trust laws of the State, or a quasi public corporation required to render its service to all who ask for it. This decision was rendered upon the petition of the St. Louis Star for a mandamus to compel The Associated Press to furnish its

news report to the Star. The decision of the Missouri Court is announced in an exhaustive and exceptionally able opinion, written by Justice Sherwood, in which the entire court concurs. The decision passes upon the case on its merits and not upon technical issues, so that the essential principles of law which are involved are

recent decision upon the same issues by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in which a directly contrary view was taken, the Missouri opinion will be read with unusual interest by members of the legal profession throughout the whole coun-

Mr. F. W. Lehmann of this city was | on its own reputation. counsel for The Associated Press and is to be congratulated upon a notable professional success, since every inportant contention made in his brief was sustained by the court. The decision will take its place among the leading cases, both because of the importance of the particular issues directly passed on and because of the collateral interest. arising from the bearing of the case on the general question of monopolics and trusts. It will assist in educating the public to the point of understanding the essential differences which distinguish the unlawful combinations in restraint of trade from the entirely legitimate and wholly lawful business enterprises contravene no general principles of law.

POLICE SCANDAL.

It is now for the Grand Jury to gather all the facts of bribe taking by patrol-

There is no excuse which should prevail to prevent the fullest investigation and the punishment of all patrolmen and others who may be found guilty of evil practices. The safety of life and property in St. Louis depends upon adequate police protection through unsuppression of crime. This police protection is not possible where police officers are in the pay of criminals for the

same reason that a rigid Council investigation of the alleged misconduct of the Supply Department is demanded. If St. Louis is to be well governed along the lines of modern municipal government, Hay-Pauncefote treaty. They should defaithful service in all departments must be insisted upon and faithlessness rebuked and punished. It is fortunate indeed for St. Louis if the public sentiment of its people has now reached that stage where no consideration of party ling voice in a notable American entershall prevail to protect wrongdoers in prise concerning which England of right office or to fasten rings and cabals of any sort upon any municipal depart-

Therefore is it that if evil conditions are now existent in the Police Department the fact must be made known and the corrective remedy applied. Sanguine St. Louisans see in the near future a redeemed St. Louis, well governed, modernized, its affairs in the hands of practical and honest men. They are not disposed to let anything interfere with the attainment of these conditions. They include the Police Department in their demand for a comprehensive good government. Whatever is wrong in that department must be made right-and it is the Grand Jury's duty to discover if

anything is wrong. DECADENT JOURNALISM.

Just what the Globe-Democrat expects to accomplish by pertinacious abuse of Missouri is one of the problems.

It surely cannot expect to convince any section of public opinion that Missouri is decadent, when it ignores most of the essential facts which every sec-

Its latest tirade is an illustration. countles, it constructs a table to prove that they have not greatly increased in population. These counties are Democratic. Ergo, says the Globe, to be Democratic is to be decadent.

Not a citizen of the United States who

has received a common-school education has missed the fact that in all States the old agricultural countles, Democratic or Republican in politics, have increased but slowly in population. The reason has been discussed in legislatures and in the press a thousand times. A rich agricultural district, once well settled, may be well-to-do, educated and comfortable, but cannot increase rapidly in population, unless circumstances induce intensive farming-fruit culture, vegetable growing for city markets or something of the sort-or other circumstances create mining developments or induce a movement in manufactures. The tendency of manufactures is to concentrate in or near large scaports or railroad centers. The most striking fact in the census reports of 1890 and 1900 is the rapid increase of cities as compared with the rate in strictly farming

communities. In Misseuri the greatest census increase appeared in St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City. This was but part of the law of increase governing the whole

If the Globe-Democrat's method of perversion were used reversely as a system of reasoning the census would prove that Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Boston were decadent, as all of them showed a high increase in the Democratic vote.

But to the Globe's own figures. In passing it may be worth while to mention a sideplay of the Globe's Ananias instinct. It says that The Republic has waited three weeks before answering its first attack on Missouri counties. The Republic completely exposed the fallacy of the Globe-Democrat's figures at once The task was not difficult. Lately The Republic, avoiding the Globe's unfair method of picking scattered counties to support a bad claim, took a section, Southeast Missouri, which is called the Gibraltar of Democracy, and proved that as a whole that section had increased largely in population. The Globe replies by saying that there are some Republican counties in that section. Of course If The Republic had picked only the heavily Democratic counties the case would have been still stronger. Look at

this list of Democ section:	eratle cou	inties in	that
		- 1	Census
Bryan.	McKinley.	Dem. Pl.	Inc.
Butler 1.671	1,388	283	6,605
Dunklin 2,711	1,276	1,435	6,621
Permiscot 1,279	655	715	6.140
Ripley 1,429	572	617	4.674
St. Francois 2,797	2,395	412	6.704
Stoddard 2,695	1.549	855	7,362
Totale12,593	8,276	4.217	28 080

Here is a Democratic plurality of 4,317 accompanied by the great population increase of 28,086.

These figures are taken from one of the Globe's own tables. Using the Globe's method, the six counties could be made the text of a discourse on how Democracy insures rapid increase of population. Nobody would be convinced, since Americans are too well taught to

fully and finally declared. In view of a | imagine that politics creates population except as it may produce just and honest local government. But the reasoning would be exactly that of the Globe and based on a premise similarly obtained. The Globe-Democrat would better drop the subject. The more it talks of decadence the more it fixes the term up-

FOR AMERICAN ACTION.

The United States Senate reaches a final vote on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on Thursday of this week. It is now somewhat easier to believe that a convention so forgetful of the rights of this Government will be effectually dealt with in the proper American spirit.

Although Lord Pauncefore, the British Ambassador at Washington, succeeded in convincing Secretary of State Hay that Great Britain was the party to dietate what was permissible for the American Government to do in the building of the Nicaragua Canal, the United States Senate is, the country hopes, not which violate no specific statutes and so complaisant. The point at issue is one of natural right, and there is no reason why this Government should surrender its natural right to build and fortify the Mearagua Canal as an American canal.

Americans who hold this view are en tirely uninfluenced by any sentlment of hostility toward Great Britain. The English newspapers now so loudly claiming that the opposition to the Hay-Panneefote treaty is composed of "American jingoes and Anglophobes" have no warrant for such an embittered ceasing and honest effort toward the assertion. The opponents of the treaty are good Americans, just as English opponents to a treaty sacrificing English rights would be good Englishmen. purpose of shielding the latter from It is carnestly to be hoped that this truth will be kept in mind, for there is investigation into all cases of alleged no same reason why the two kindred police misconduct is demanded for the nations should get at loggerheads in considering so simple a point of right and wrong.

> The United States have a great duty to perform in their action upon the feat that remarkable convention by a big and conclusive majority. The neces sity for this action arises from the fact that the Hay-Pauncefore treaty threatens to give to Great Britain a control has but little occasion to speak. When matters are sifted down to the

basic ideas, where did Great Britain ever acquire a right to consider a Nica ragua Canal built by the United States of especial, immediate concern to herself as distinguished from all other Should the ship-subsidy bill follow the

Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the disapproval of Congress William McKinley would be the most discredited President who ever received the indorsement of a re-election.

A good city official under charges would be pleased with an investigation which would give him a chance to clear himself. Deputy Supply Commissioner Martin, however, applies for a writ of

St. Louis's Police Department has set Ziegenheinism a good example in the line of purging itself of evil. The example may be followed to advantage in the Supply Department case.

Anybody can without fear of expense single great work of the Ziegenhein administration in which Mayor and Municipal Assembly had a part.

There is one way by which the Mera mec River water supply promoters can earn considerable money; that is, they can abandon their project. Money saved is money earned.

It doesn't take a political prophet to foresee that the party which puts up the strongest and cleanest ticket in St. Louis this spring is certain of overwhelming victory at the polls.

Republican Congressman Burton of

Ohio opposes Mark Hanna's ship-sub sidy bill. This means the Dead March for Burton in the distribution of Fed eral patronage.

Adopting the Meramec River supply scheme would be putting a "water snake" in the city's Waterworks with no assurance that other bacteria were eliminated.

That plot to rob the Southern States of congressional representation looks so black at close range that even its Ropublican projectors seem to be shying away from it.

Democratic members elect of the Missouri House of Representatives should pledge themselves only to support the best and strongest Democrat for Speaker.

American diplomacy of the true oldfashioned American spirit is at last to work for peace in China and the prob able salvation of the Flowery Kingdom.

to paying a war tax when the adminis tration so untiringly notifies them every few days that there is no war.

American taxpayers naturally object

Missouri's Ananias slanderer, th Globe-Democrat, is determined to injure her credit If it has to smash the trutl into smithereens.

General Buller now seems to be in condition to triumphantly redeem his promise to eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria. It's hooray for the World's Fair-and

all St. Louisans who unite in the good work of pushing it along! None of us relish the thought that we

the police in their pay. Be sure and get in on the final move ment to complete the local fund for the

The Sweetest Music.

are at the mercy of criminals who have

If all this world's sweet music Should be withdrawn away, Till hushed the harmonies of night, We'd miss the grander music, But not with grief the same As if no more along life's way The children, singing, came; For God Inspires their singing.

And in each joyous note
We hear the songs His angels sing
Come from a child's sweet throat RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS



Some of the Cabanne Club Minstrels who will appear in their annual show Friday night.

... (ARL AEHLE

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

State's Highest Tribunal Declares It Is Not a Monopoly—St. Louis Star's Suit Lost.

such a nature as to impress its business with a public use, which would justify the State in interfering to compel it to contract with any newspaper that desired it and of-fered to pay the price fixed for such serv-

ces as it renders.

The court holds that the business of defendant is one of mere personal service; an occupation; and that unless there is "property" to be "affected with a public interest,"
there is no basis laid for the fact or the
charge of monopoly. "The element of
monopoly," the court says, "can have no
place in the present instance, because respondent has been granted no special or exclusive right or privilege by the State, nor has it received any benefits from that quar-ter. Nor has the respondent acquired any

additional right by reason of its incorpora-tion to that it possessed before. Newsgathering a Natural Right. "Every one is at liberty to gather news, and the fact that one has greater facilities or finances for gathering and transmitting news, or that the business has grown into ne of great magnitude, special in its ramifications, or that mere incorporation has been granted a company organized for the purpose of gathering news, does not and cannot of liself give the State the right to egulate what, before incorporation, was

but a natural right.
"If relator's position is correct as to its right to compel respondent to turn over to it the results of its labors and researches after news, then, by the same token, any citizen could compel any newspaper to ad-mit him as a subscriber; or, as news is a synonym for information, intelligence, knowledge, then a lawyer professionally versed in his profession could be com-pelled to yield his treasures of erudition to me less fortunate member of the bar.

"And even if the business of respondent can justiy be deemed a monopoly, then relator's efforts should be directed toward the destruction of that monopoly, and not toward obtaining the mandate of this court compelling relator's admission into that 'real genuine article,' as counsel are deased to designate it.

"Conceding respondent's business to be in truth a monopoly would furnish an all-sufficient reason for denying the relief relator asks; because the addition of one more monopolist to a monopolistic organ-ization would not lessen its monopolistic features or abate its vicious tendencies." The court refuses to follow the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Hilnois in the case of the Inter Ocean Publishing Company vs. the Associated Press, in which it was decided that the defendant must furnish every one applying with the same service of news, and declares that that case is not the law. As to the Illinois anti-trust laws, the court holds that they are not in force in this State, and as to the United States anti-trust laws, they must be enforced in another forum. It is further ruled that the business conducted by defendant is not in violation of the anti-

trust laws of Missouri.

The opinion of Judge Sherwood in this case is considered by members of the court and others who have read it as the strongest judicial utterance that has ever emanated from that distinguished jurist during his twenty-eight years' service upon the bench. A marked feature of the decision is its se-A market leature of the decision is its ac-vere criticism of the Supreme Court of the United States for its doctrine announced in the Munn case (91 U. S., 113), the decision being written by Chief Justice Walte.

Other Rulings.

The court overrules the decision of the St. Louis Court of Appeals in the case of State ex rel. Peck vs. Herman, and affirms he judgment of the Circuit Court. Division No. 2 also rendered a number of decisions. The case of Finley vs. Steele, by Judge Burgess, is of great public import ance because it involves the right of th patrons of a school to complain to the board patrons of a school to companin to the board of a school teacher. In this case a number of the patrons joined in a letter to the board, stating the teacher's incompetency, and requesting her removal. She sued tha

Vandenburg (false pretenses) from Lincoln County, were also sent back to the trial courts because of erroneous instructions. Jackson County Case.

The case of the State vs. Hudspeth, from Jackson County, was reversed and remanded by Judge Burgess for an error in the exclusion of evidence. This was Hudspeth's second appeal to the Supreme Court. He is charged with the murder of one Joseph Kessner and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

In an opinion by Judge Burgess, J. H. Tet. taton of Dunklin was sentenced to hang January 25, 190e, for the killing of his stepmother and her four children jast April. The tardly crimes ever committed in the State and is without a parallel in our criminal history. The mother and four young chil-dren were first brutally murdered, and then their home was fired and burned over their bodies to conceal the crime. Tettaton then slashed himself about the head with his pocketknife and pretended that he had been assaulted by unknown parties, who also ac-complished the murders. But he was un-able to convince a Dunklin County jury of his innocence, and the Supreme Court now declares that he must pay the death penalty for his dead. for his deed. AGAINST ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 18.—Three new petitions for mandamus were presented this morning in the Supreme Court and motions for leave to file them were entered and Publishing Company of Denver, the New York Evening Journal Publishing Company and Hearst's Chicago American, and are identical with those heretofore filed by the first two corporations against the Associated Press, except some new alleged facts relating to the manner in which the old corporation of the Associated Press, in Illinois, was absorbed by the New York corporation. The petitioners set forth that they have been refused admission to memthey have been retused addressed to mem-bership in the Press, which, they say, is practically a news trust. They ask the court for a writ of mandamus, to be di-rected against the Associated Press, to compel that association to furnish them its

ANOTHER "TROVATORE" CAST AT MUSIC HALL

Manager Scuthwell's second group of "Trovatore" principals was put on at Music Hall last night before an audience fully as large as that of Monday, the opening night, Pashionable society was well represen the left-hand boxes being occupied by the Castleman party from Kentucky, among whom Miss Castleman, the celebrated Kentucky beauty, shone resplendent in a beautiful Worth costume. On the op-posite side of the house a large party of ladies and gentlemen from the Southern Hotel divided the attention of the house

between the acts.

The cast was almost entirely changed. In place of Joseph F. Sheehan there was William E. Wegener; instead of Adelaide Norwood, Gertrude Rennyson was in evidence; Frances Graham sang in place of Maud Lambert and the rotund William Martens appeared in the role introduced by Harry Luckstone. Thus Manrico, Leonora, Azucena and the Count di Luna had new interpreters, while the fatthful William H. Clarke remained, as on the previous even-

ing, the Ferrando. Stage Manager Hageman rounded the few rough corners and on its acting side the few rough corners and on its acting side the old Italian stand-by was given a presentation, which, in the opinion of many, will dwell passing long in grateful recollection. At to-day's matinee Sheehan, Norwood, Lambert, Luckstone and Clarke are the first appearance, as does Miss Eleanor Kent as Leonora. Frances Graham sings the Gypsy, William Mertens the Count and authors of the letter for libel. The court | William H. Clarke is Ferrando.

RECEPTION FOR MRS. HILL-KNAPP-BARKER WEDDING.

Engagement of Mrs. Kayser to Mr. Everett Little of New York.

OTHER SOCIAL EVENTS

Mrs. Walter Boogher, No. 443 West Place bottlevard, gave a reception yesterday theon for her sister-in-law and guest, Mrs. John C. Hill, Jr., of Fort Smith, Ark. The function also celebrated Mrs. Bounder's lifth websing anniversary, though that was not made known until the afternoon was

well under way.

Mrs. Glenn Clark Hill, who is a bride
of the winter, received with Mrs. Boogher
and Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Boogher were a Paquin gown of white chiffon, trimmed in tiny white velvet hows, adorned with small buckles of rhinestones, Mrs. John Hill wors white measseline, appliqued in black por pies, and Mrs. Glenn Hill one of her Pari trousseau gowns, a Renaiseance lace robe of cream tist, over white chiffon and satin. The house was simply trimmed in greens the drawing-room entirely in palms and surflax, and the dining-room in red. At the round table, which was covered with Batround table, which was covered with fait-tenberg over red satin, and ernamented with red candles and holly, were Mrs. Le-isad Boogher, in a French gown of sil-vered gauze, and Mrs. Peter Wilson, in layender-gmbroidered crepe. They served creme de menthe frappe from a swan of ice and "hilla rookh." Mrs. Boogher de-viated from the usual custom of serving only sweets and frozen things, by giving her guests a hot course of timbales of pate her guests a hot course of timbales of pate de foi gras in aspic, and a salad, besides the usual ice creams and coffee, which proved a pleasant innovation.

A professional whistler made music for

the callers, aided by a stringed quartet.

Among the afternoon guests were:

Mesgames— Charles Aldrich, William Avis, I. G. Baker, I. G. Baker,
Scott Bluett,
R. H. Bostick,
T. W. Crouch,
James Brookmire,
E. S. Brooks,
George Warren
Brown,
Shapleigh Boyd,
John Young Brown,
David Caribble,

J. W. Dangherty,
Ed Pierce,
Harry Elliet, Jr.,
Calvin Lightner,
Will Elliett,
Forest Ferguson,
Joseph Prankin, Jr.,
Fred Gardner,
Arthur Gale,
V. E. Hammar,
John Ockerson,
Alfred T. Kelley,
S. M. Kennard,
J. W. Larimore,
Charles Logeman,
J. W. Lee. David Cariisle, Douglass Cook, Misses Hallie Bayle,

In the evening about two dozen friend were asked to include in a little frolic in honor of the wedding anniversary. Music and a vaudeville artist from one of the lo-cal theaters provided the entertainment with minstrelsy by Frank Davidson, whose participation in the last "Hot Time Minstrel"

The evening guests were: Messieurs and Mesdames— harles Scarrit, Ernest Boogher, eland Boogher, Glenn Clark Hill, E. Wilson, H. B. Goodfellow

Lewis Tune, Ray Carter, Phil Wilson,

Frank Davidson, Charles Williams, John Force.

Miss Barker is quite a young girl, having

ular in the younger set of Cabanne. Young Mr. Knapp has not mingled in the gay

world much since he returned from college.

Mr. Little is a wealthy young broker of Mrs. John C. Hill, Jr., who was the guest of honor at Mrs. Walter Boogher's recep-tion and evening entertainment yesterday,

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

It delivered a number of important opinions among them is an opinion handed down by Judge T. A. Sherwood, in the case of State vs. J. N. Patterson. The Supreme ext. Star. Company vs. the Associated Press. The case was an original proceeding by mandamus to compel the Associated Press to furnish its budget of daily news to the St. Louis Star.

The mandamus, which the court refused for grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press as saked on a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press as a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press as a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such a number of grounds, chief among which was that the Associated Press was a public monopoly of such as the prosper forms. Howered boogher, Mr. and Mrs. Leiand Lewis Knapp, son of Mr. and Mr

RETURNS HOME FROM WARS.

First Lieutenant G. Soulard Turner of the Tenth United States Infantry is visiting his mether, Mrs. J. W. Turner, of No. 717

in Service in China.



North Garrison avenue, on a brief furlough.

He is just back from China, where as aidede-camp on the staff of General Wilson, ne participated in the march to Pekin, the battles en route, and the rescue of the besieged legations of the foreign Powers. He came home as escort to General Wilson, who is to be retired from active service; and is awaiting orders to rejoin his command, which is still in the Orient. Lieutenant Turner is one of the St. Louis boys who have participated in most of the staff of General the stirring achieve-wilson in the invasion ments of American of China, and is nowarms since the beginns St. Louis on furning of the war with lough.

23 years old, has followed Old Glory more than half way around the world. He was one of the first of the new Lieutenants of the regular army to receive commission from the President in the spring of INS. Since then he has been constantly in active service, first in Cuba, then in the reorganization of his regiment in this country, and finally in China. He is in love with the army, and expects to be a soldier for the remainder of his days.

From China he brought several trunk loads of beautiful and costly souvenirs, which he will distribute as Christmas presents among his many relatives and host of friends in St. Louis.

PRAISES MISSOURI SENATORS.

PRAISES MISSOURI SENATORS. High Editorial Tribute From the Boston Herald.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Dec. 18.-The Boston Herald says editorially of Missouri's Senators:

"It is gratifying to learn that the health of Senator Vest of Missouri, is substantially mproved, and that he is in a better condition in this respect than either himself or his friends had anticipated would again to the Senate from despair of being restored to a fit condition to continue in the office, put a new face upon affairs. Mr. Vest is not so old as are many of his colleagues, public life if present hopes are realized. He is one of the ablest members of the Senate, and if the time had come when his eulogies were to be pronounced in that body, there would have been abundant testimony to that effect from his colleagues.



Of Fort Smith, Ark., who was the guest of honor yesterday at the Boosher recep-tion, and who will be much entertained this week.

He has occupied a position in the Missourt, Kansas and Texas offices. He was a Prince-ton man, class of 1820.

The marriage of Miss Neltie Dale, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Pule, and William Clemens, took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the home of the bride's mother. Only the immediate relatives were present. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Clemens departed for a Southern trip, which will include New Orleans and Florida,

The relatives and intimate friends of Mrz. Virginia Cabaune Kayser have lately been apprised of her engagement to Doctor Everett Little of New York, though as yet no formal announcement has been made. Mrz. Kayser, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrz. J. Charless Cabanne of Westminster slace, spent last summer in the East, chaperoned during the month of August by Mrs. Lily Morrison Carr. It was during a visit to Long Island as a guest of Mrs. E. Hope Norton that Mrs. Kayser first saw Mr. Lit-Long Island as a guest of Mrs. E. Hope Norton that Mrs. Kayser first saw Mr. Little, who happened to be visiting a neighboring country place. They met at a garlen party, and the gossips have declared it to be a case of "love at first sight."

Mr. Little's attentions were most pronounced for the remainder of the St. Louis lady's stay in the East, and this fall he has made two visits to Missouri and his hand-some figurees. No definite date has been ar-

some flancee. No definite date has been ar-ranged for the wedding, but it is expected to take place just before the beginning of

New York and an only son. His mother, Mrs. Everett Little, Er., has been his in-separable companion, and they are often taken for brother and sister, so young-looking is Mrs. Little and so devoted is the son, Mrs. Little has a wide St. Louis acquaintance, though she has not visited here for

will remain in town the rest of the week. Several functions have been planned to give her pleasure. Doctor and Mrs. Leland

maids nor groomsmen, the bridegroom be-ing attended only by his brother, Will Forbeen out only one season. She is very pop-ular in the younger set of Cabanne. Young Mr. Knapp has not mingled in the gay Mr. and Mrs. Fordyce departed last night for a trip to the coast of Texas.

SONS WILL BE PALLBEARERS. First Lieutenant Turner Has Been | Funeral of Mrs. Lindsley Takes

Mrs. Isabella Beatty Lindsley, 88 years Mrs. Isabella Beatty Lindsley, 88 years old, died early resterday morning at her home, No. 5:00 North Ninth street, after a lingering illness. The funerai will be held this afternoon from her residence, the Reverend Doctor Ingraham of Grace

Place To-Day.



Reverend Doctor In-graham of Grace Episcopal Church of-ficiating at the serv-ices. The burial will be in Bellefontaine

bears. Lindsley's four sons will be the pall-bearers. Her death was due principally to cid age. She was born in Ireland in 1812 and Lindsley, who died to this country in 1818, yesterday morning at She married her first the age of 85 years.

She was a standard by the few years of the line and the first well, at Natchez A the age of S years. bushand, J. R. Caldwell, at Natchez, A few years after his death she married E. W. Lindsley, who died several years age. She had lived in St. Louis since 1872. She was the mother of twelve children—five by her first husband and seven by the second. Only five of them are living. They are James Caldwell, Luke B. Lindsley, Edward W. Lindsley, Jeseph C. Lindsley and Mrs. Mary E. Hill. Luke B. Lindsley has been connected with the Waterworks for the last twenty-nine years.

last twenty-nine years. HOME FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

First Lieutenant Cabanne Was in Many Hot Engagements.

Many Hot Engagements.

First Lieutenant Arthur Cabanne, youngest son of J. Charless Cabanne of this city, returned to St. Louis yesterday, after nearly two years' absence, in which time he served with Uncle Sam's volunteers in the Philippines. He returned to America on the transport Delvin King, which landed at San Francisco a week ago.

Lieutenant Cabanne is in splendid physical condition, and says that he never felt better in his life. His regiment was in several warm engagements with the Filipinos, and the young Lieutenant gained considerable reputation for courage and daring. He received his appointment at the time the last call for volunteers was made. He held the post of regimental Adjutant up to the time of his leaving the Philippines.

Thomas H. Musgrove Pardoned.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 18.—Thomas H. Mussrove of Mississippi County, convicted of killing Lather Walker March 11, 1899, was pardoned by Governor Jones to-day, A trial on December 15, 1885, resulted in a lungjury. Subsequently he was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the accused released on bond, Musgrove had at one time been the County Surveyor of Mississippi County, and is an extensive planter in that section. Walker was also prominent, having large farming interests in the northern part of Mississippi County.

timony to that effect from his colleagues. He has had no superior there in debate, and his many years of service have much strengthened him as a Senator.

"Missouri has been singularly fortunate in her Senators. They have both of them been erratic upon the currency, but they have fairly represented the opinion of their State in this respect, and aside from it they stand remarkably well. Senator Hawley, speaking for the Republicans not long ago, paid a highly complimentary tribute to Senator Cockrell's scrupulous industry and after cockrell's scrupulous industry and fidelity in the general field of legislation."